

The Suffragist

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FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY, ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1919



Members of the Prison Special Wearing Prison Clothes at the New Orleans Meeting

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1918)

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OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

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Notes of the Week

British Women Candidates

B RITISH women are planning to take an active part in the elections for members of the County Councils as they did in the parliamentary elections last winter. "The Common Cause" gives a list of the women who are running for the London County Council. It reports:

"We have not yet received the names of many women candidates. This may be partly owing to the fact that nominations need only be revised seven days before the polling-day, which in the case of County Councils is to be some time between March 1st and the 8th. There is a strong feeling, however, in London districts that the older parties in the L.C.C. are not placing many of their seats at the disposal of women, and that those that are being so placed are not, by any means, the safest ones! The London Labour Party is, we believe, trying to find women candidates—so far without much success. In the shires the elections are not run on either such party or such costly lines, but a woman must be very well known and possess much influence in her district to have a good chance of being returned. The list of women candidates for London is at present as follows: The Duchess of Marlborough, Progressive Candidate, Southwark; Miss Nettie Adler, Progressive Candidate, Central Hackney; Lady Trustram Eve, Municipal Reformer, North Hackney; Miss Rosamond Smith, Municipal Reformer, Shoreditch; Miss Susan Lawrence, Labour Candidate, Poplar; Mrs. Hudson Lyle, Municipal Reformer, Fulham; Mrs. Yates, Independent Candidate, North Lambeth. Neither Miss Wallace, the present deputy chairman of the London County Council, nor Dr. Sophia Jevons has as yet found a constituency. We understand that Mrs. How Martyn, late Parliamentary Candidate for Hendon, is standing for the Middlesex County Council."

Still Child Labor

T HE Children's Bureau has shown in one of its recent bulletins just why the new Federal Child Labor Law is effective in taking only comparatively few of the child laborers out of work. It deals with the children who are employed in factories, mines and quarries—the children who work in these three occupations embrace only three hundred thousand of the two million children between 10 and 16 who are now working in this country. The law fails to touch the children agricultural laborers who constitute a large percent of the child workers.

State laws up to the present have been entirely inadequate in doing away with the employment of children. The six states where the age limit is above 14 years, have excep-

tions to the law in every state but one. Two states have no limit for the hours a child may work. Seventeen states allow children under sixteen years to work more than eight hours a day.

These facts point out two things very definitely: first the impossibility of securing reform for our whole country by means of state action; second the imperative need for women to assist in the construction of the laws of the land in order to improve intolerable conditions like those dealing with the employment of little children.

Two Women to Advise Peace Delegates

O WING to the constant petitioning of the peace delegates by women's organizations urging that women be consulted about the matters laid before the peace conference, two American women representing the Woman's Trade Union League have gone to France. The two women are Miss Rose Schneiderman, of New York, and Miss Mary Anderson, of the United States Women in Industry service. These women will represent women wage earners and will be consulted in regard to child labor, night work for women, a shorter working day, sweated industry and any other problems affecting women and children in industry.

Our government is constantly giving women some small measure of recognition like this which will be almost worthless as long as the same government persists in denying the fundamental right of participation in the government to women. It gives women no real power; it puts them in positions where they may work and where they may be consulted, but never in position where their word is law.

Austrian Women Hold Offices

T WELVE women have seats on the Vienna municipal council—two middle class, five Catholics, five socialists. The school director Marie Schwarz, is also a member.

The government commission appointed to inquire into the question of the formation of juries has accepted the proposition that women should be appointed jurors. They agreed, however, that the final decision in the matter should be left to the Constituent Assembly in which women are represented. Until the final decision the commission recommended that women be allowed to sit on juries but that they should not be forced to do so.

Deputations to Senator Borah

W HILE Senator Borah tours the country to bring to light opposition to the League of Nations, suffragists in the cities that Senator Borah will visit are planning to greet him with delegations that will

bring to light the widespread opposition to the Senator's stand on national suffrage.

The first such deputation to meet him with the demand that he reconsider his inconsistent position on the enfranchisement of women occurred in New York, where the senator spoke on Thursday, March 6. This deputation of New York women voters was headed by Mrs. William Kearns, Congressional District Chairman of the National Woman's Party; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, acting chairman of the New York State Branch of the Party; Mrs. Hornsby Evans and Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson.

The next morning, Friday, March 7, the deputation met Senator Borah in the lobby of the Pennsylvania Hotel, and there ensued a conference lasting over an hour. The women expressed their surprise and chagrin that a man so well versed in public affairs should have got himself so tangled up in his own inconsistencies on the question of national suffrage. They said that if he is unalterably opposed to federal action as a matter of principle, he laid himself open to grave misrepresentation when he introduced the bill in the Senate in 1910, and when he campaigned for suffrage in New York in 1915. They taxed him with his statement given to the Woman's Party leaders before the November elections, and with his subsequent conflicting telegrams to the Non-Partisan League and to others in Idaho concerning it.

Suffrage in the North and the South

A FTER the Governor of Vermont had announced that he vetoed the Presidential suffrage bill in Vermont, it was found that he had no right to do this so the Vermont bill has become a law.

In North Carolina a municipal suffrage bill has been passed by the state Senate. The vote was 35 to 12. The vote in the lower house showed a smaller favorable majority, but was finally defeated on account of the fact that the opponents who were absent were paired and those favorable to the measure who were absent were not allowed to pair. The North Carolina legislature has planned for a special session next year, when they will be given a chance probably to ratify the federal suffrage amendment.

Women on the Battle-front

I N reporting fatalities of fifty-seven Y.M.C.A. workers in France the statement is made that ten of this number were women. One woman was killed by a bomb explosion and another by shell fire. Women giving their lives for a government of men which refuses them just recognition should arouse the indignation not alone of the women but of the men who force women to remain outside.

Her Pressure on Congress

Suffrage Lobbyist Card Index Keeps Tab on Members

Reprint From New York Times, March 2, 1919

MANY rumors have been afloat in Washington about the methods used by the suffrage lobby in bringing pressure to bear on members of Congress in an effort to put through the Federal amendment extending the franchise to women. This account of an elaborate card index throws light on the system, which, the suffragists, say, includes no improper tactics.

NEITHER members of Congress who have swung from the anti-suffrage to the pro-suffrage column nor those who remain in the list of the antis are aware that at the headquarters of the National Woman's Party at Washington is a card index system so extensive in detail, political and personal, that twenty-two different cards are required for each Senator and Representative.

The use to which this card index has been put, in bringing "pressure" to bear on members of Congress to vote for the suffrage amendment, will be a revelation to them, as it will to people generally. Housed in a room not much larger than a good-sized pantry, it is the center from which are launched the attacks to change votes opposed to woman suffrage. To the index, and the machinery it sets to work, chief credit is given for the gains in votes in favor of the amendment, and further operations are expected to produce victory for the amendment in the next Congress.

Suppose a Congressman says to a lobbyist under this system: "I don't think my district is much interested in woman suffrage. I get very few letters in favor of it from my constituents." Then through the card index an effort is at once made to start a flood of letters pro-suffrage from the member's district, so far as possible from persons known to him.

Suppose the Congressman has what is known as a "financial backer." The system seeks to find out who he is, to convert him to woman suffrage, and to induce him to bring his influence to bear on the member in question. In a word, whoever and whatever has the most influence on the Congressman the elaborate card index is designed to discover and to set to work to change the member over.

This centres interest, in the beginning, on what the cards of the index are about. They are as follows:



Miss Maud Younger, Lobby Chairman of the National Woman's Party

No. 1—Contains the member's name and his biography as contained in the Congressional Directory.

No. 2—A key card, has these headings: Ancestry, Nativity, Education, Religion, Offices Held, General Information.

No. 3—A sub-card under the foregoing, as are those yet to be given, contains these headings: Birth, Date, Place, Number of Children, Additional Information.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6—Are respectively for Father, Mother, Brothers. They have headings to elicit full information on these subjects, as Nativity, Education, Occupation.

No. 7—Education: Preparatory School and College.

No. 8—Religion: Name of Church, Date of Entrance, Position Held in Church, Church Work.

No. 9—Military Service: Dates, Offices, Battles, Additional Information.

No. 10—Occupation: Past, Present.

No. 11—Labor Record.

Nos. 12 and 13—Are set aside for Literary Work and Lecture Work.

No. 14 Newspapers: Meaning what newspapers the member reads and those that have the most influence over him.

Nos. 15 and 16—Are respectively for Recreation and Hobbies

Nos. 17 and 18—Are devoted to Health and Habits.

No. 19—Political Life Prior to Congress: Offices Held, Whether Supported Prohibition Amendment, Offices Run For.

No. 20—Political life in Congress: Terms, Date, Party, Bills Introduced, Bills Supported, Committees.

No. 21—Suffrage Record: Outside of Congress, In Congress.

No. 22—Votes Cast in Election of Member.

Whatever lodges and clubs the member may belong to are entered on the cards; every fact that has any bearing on his personality, opinions, and mental makeup is minutely detailed. No detail—in the words of an authoritative statement—is overlooked that might give a lobbyist an insight into how best to approach the Congressman in question.

MISS Maud Younger is Chairman of the Lobby Committee of the National Woman's Party and directs the use of the card index. She is frankly enthusiastic over the methods employed and their results. When asked about the card index system in Washington the other day, she took the inquirer to the room where the records are kept, and drew from one of the cases a set of cards that concerned a senator who was not in office long, so that the entries were few. It was from these that the above list was taken.

"I do not think I ought to show a set that has been filled out with information," Miss Younger said, "as that is confidential."

"Some of your opponents assert that you have gathered information about members of Congress which they do not wish to have known and that this has been employed, in some cases, in the attempt to change them in favor of the amendment," said the inquirer.

"There is not a word of truth in that," answered Miss Younger. "Such information has been offered, but we have refused to accept it. We have never for one moment considered employing such methods."

"How do you use the system?"

Miss Younger searched through several sets of the cards. "This will show," she said. "It is a lobby slip. After a Congressman, as a new member, is entered on a set of the cards in the

index, a new addition is made to the set every time one of our lobbyists or a suffragist delegation visits him. The lobbyist, when she starts out, receives a lobby slip which has a list of entries to bring out fully all the information she obtains. Here, on this slip, under the heading, 'Exact Statement and Remarks,' are these words made by the Congressman to our lobbyist, 'Put me down on the mourner's bench. I am thinking about it.'

"Then," said Miss Younger, with heightened animation, "we would get busy with the index. We would go through the records to find out just where to bring influence to bear on him. Suppose we saw he was a strong labor man. Labor organizations, we have found, are usually sympathetic with us. We would get after those labor organizations that had the most influence over him individually to vote for suffrage."

"Suppose, say, our information was that he was controlled by another who was his financial backer. We would get the financial backer if possible, and then the conversion would be complete. Only the other day we won over the financial backer of a senator who had been opposed to the amendment. He has become convinced that the future of the senator depends on his becoming a supporter of suffrage. He has promised to write to the senator and we expect a change in the senator's vote the next time the amendment comes up. Twenty-two senators have changed their position in favor of suffrage since I came to Washington." (Miss Younger took charge of the card index system three years ago.)

MISS Younger was asked whether detectives were employed in getting some of the information for the cards of the index.

"No," she answered, "not one. We are organized all over the country, and thus can reach out into the district in which the member lives and ask our own members to find out what we want. Then here in Washington we get information about one Congressman from another Congressman."

Miss Younger drew three more illustrations from among the Lobby Slips and read them off:

"Member stated he would not vote for it if every voter in his district asked him." A Congressman like that is difficult to deal with," was the comment. "But sending lobbyists from his district to see him pays; it works in another way. We sent a woman to see a Congressman of this kind. She was from his district. He spoke rudely to her and made her angry. She came back here and subscribed \$100 to our fund, and went home determined to do all she could to defeat him when he ran for re-election."

"Women in my State don't want it," Miss

the hobbies of a member may seem inconsequential, but that often paves the way for a favorable introduction better than anything else, and, for instance, a man who plays golf with a member may find just the right opportunity to talk suffrage. That is why we collect all we can about the Congressman's family life. The entry calling for his ancestry may seem unnecessary at first glance, but that may supply the clue. Some races are more disposed to suffrage than others.

"It is important to know all about the mother, and that explains why a whole card is devoted to her. Mothers continue to have

strong influence over their sons. Some married men listen to their mothers more than to their wives. You will hear a man telling his wife how his mother used to do it, and then we know from his frequent reference to his mother that if we can make of her a strong advocate for suffrage we have the best of chances of winning the son, or if it is the wife who has the strong influence and she is an anti, we know that our first work must be to convert the wife to our cause. Why do we devote a card to the brothers? One of them may have the necessary influence.

"We specially want the character of the member—his standing in his community."

"Why do you want to know the habits of the Congressman?"

"For several reasons. For example, some Congressmen get to their offices early; one that I know at 7:30, and this is often the best time during the day to see them. Then if a member is a drinking

man we want to know that. One of our lobbyists may go to him and not know what is the matter with him.

"In 1913 the money we allotted for lobbying was \$10. Since then we have raised more than \$425,000. Our expenses in Washington this year will be \$100,000."

* * *

A Vindication for the Military

Service men in New York volunteer as a "Guard of Honor" to the suffragists, to express their contempt for the rowdies in uniform who rough-handed the women there on March 4.

Changing Senate Votes

HOW nine votes have been won in the Senate since the amendment passed the House.—From the records of the National Woman's Party.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, who had voted against the amendment in 1914, declared his unwillingness to change his position, but said that if he believed his state desired him to vote for the amendment, he would. Suffragists appealed to the state legislature to make known its desire. He was then instructed by the state legislature to vote favorably, and he announced his support.

Senator Culberson, of Texas, an opponent of the amendment, was approached through his state legislature and constituency. Suffragists made the rounds of the members, and procured the signatures of more than two-thirds to a petition asking Senator Culberson to vote yea. He then agreed to change his position.

Senator Gerry, of Rhode Island, was also in part converted to the justice of voting for the federal amendment by a resolution from his state legislature asking for his support of it.

Senator King, of Utah, was regarded as one of the determined opponents. Nevertheless, the suffragists believed that he would ultimately see the justice of their arguments. They went into his state and campaigned up and down it, persuading the people to express their desires through resolutions and petitions. These, along with letters, poured in upon Senator King by the thousands, until his opposition was overcome.

Senator Phelan, of California, was the first to announce his conversion after the vote in the House. He stated that the President's declaration for the federal amendment had convinced him that there was no reason to oppose it on the grounds of policy or principle, and that he would cordially vote for it.

Republican leaders of the country were interviewed by the suffragists and urged to procure votes on their side of the Senate, in order to live up to the good Republican record made in the House vote. Senators Harding, Kellogg, Page, and Sutherland were finally persuaded that it was the part of justice and party wisdom to support the amendment.

Younger read from the second slip. "A case like that is encouraging," she said. "We see that he begins to get letters and telegrams in large numbers from his state. One Congressman on whom we started a campaign received so many letters and telegrams that he said: 'If you will only stop I will vote for the amendment. It keeps my office force busy all day answering letters about suffrage alone.'"

"Why do you want to know the number of lodges and clubs the member belongs to?"

"In them we often find the men who have the most influence over the Congressman. There is a definite purpose in every card. To know

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

*Reported from Committee
In the Senate*

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

*Voted Upon**In the Senate*

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25
(of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11
of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing
by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators
Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.
In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives
Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor
and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House Decem-
ber 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin,
Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman
Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.
In the House all resolutions reintroduced on Decem-
ber 18 were referred to the Committee on
Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably September 15, 1917.
Favorably September 17, 1918.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommenda-
tion December 15, 1917.
By Suffrage Committee with recommendation
January 8, 1918.

*Voted Upon**In the Senate*

October 1, 1918, yeas 54, nays 30, failing by
2 of the two-thirds vote.
February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by
one of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918, by one vote.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE
AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

The
Suffragist

Subscriptions: Domestic, \$1.00; Foreign, \$1.50. Single copies 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and post office orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

The Year's Progress

THIS is no time for discouragement.

On the contrary, suffragists may be deservedly strengthened in spirit over the activities of the last hours of the Congress just ended.

LOOK whither we have come in two years' time!

At the beginning of the legislative session now closed the Administration was still avowedly opposed to the Federal Amendment.

At its end the Administration was actively urging the bill's final passage. The President had used all his eloquence in its behalf before the Senate. When he found that he must use something more than eloquence to force its passage, he did make the attempt, but it was then too late.

AT the beginning of the session the Susan B. Anthony Amendment languished in the Judiciary Committee of the House with little hope of passage. There were only 185 votes pledged for it in the House or Representatives, out of the 290 needed to pass.

Then the President completely changed his attitude, announced in favor of the bill, the necessary votes were won, and the amendment passed the House by one vote on January 10, 1918. At the end of the session in March, 1919, there were enough votes publicly pledged to have passed the Resolution again.

AT the beginning of the session the Susan B. Anthony Amendment had in the Senate been referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage. Twenty-one votes were lacking for its passage there.

The session came to an end with EVERY ONE OF THE 64 VOTES NEEDED FOR ITS PASSAGE PUBLICLY PLEDGED. If it could have been given a roll call it would have won in March.

SUFFRAGE has advanced immeasurably. Perhaps just a little more effort, a little more determination, a little more persistence, and it would have been victorious.

That is our chance now. Congress will probably be called in June or earlier. If it is, we have every reason to believe that the amendment will pass.

It is our business to see that it does pass, and pass immediately!

IF every suffragist in this country will seize the opportunity given us, between now and the convening of Congress, there is no reason why we should not be successful. Women must see to it that from every Congressional District the demands of that district are made clear to its representatives. If every Congressman and every Senator is flooded with letters and telegrams from his constituency, he will realize the utmost importance of the question,—and it must win.

Do it now,—not afterward.

Women of America, this is your responsibility.

The Prison Special Through the West

THE tour of the Prison Special may well be called a "Triumphal Tour." Not for a long time has any one such small group stirred up such enthusiasm, such nation-wide enthusiasm, and left so much earnest and sympathetic goodwill in its wake. And this broad path inscribed by the Prison Special across the map of the United States has become a path of people freshly awakened to the deep importance of immediate national action on the question of woman's enfranchisement.

San Francisco, Denver, Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Syracuse—as the Special passed through the West and turned eastward—all outdid themselves in honoring these "valiant fighters in the cause of women" as the San Francisco "Bulletin" termed them.

OF their entrance into San Francisco we have the following account, which appeared in the San Francisco "Bulletin" of February 28:

San Francisco Stirred by Pleas of Nation Campaigners
By Carmen Ballen

WEARING the gray uniform of the woman prisoner under jail sentence and lockstepping in true convict style, members of the National Woman's Party greeted San Francisco with a smile as they marched proudly from the train at the Third and Townsend streets depot today.

Every one of them has experienced the workhouse. Several have undergone forcible feeding. Others have known what it means to be made to "move on" by an officious policeman for passing pamphlets advocating women's equality with man and universal suffrage. And yet all are proud of their prison records, their enforced detention, their compulsory meals, and their tilts with the blue-coated guardians of the law. Not one but would repeat the offense a thousand times were she but given the chance. Several expressed a willingness, nay, even an eager desire, to again sacrifice their comfort and well-being in the cause of suffrage.

And they looked good to me and to all the cheering reception committee of San Francisco today as carrying the purple, white and gold banners bearing the mottoes of their cause, they greeted their California sisters who have earned the right to vote.

Vehement cheers upheld Miss Gale Laughlin when she said in her address of welcome:

"We are but asking the liberty the Constitution of these United States gives to every citizen.

"In the history of the world still to be recorded your glorious sacrifice will ap-



Police Welcoming Mrs. Havemeyer in Syracuse

pear, even as the heroes of 1776, even as the fighters for this constitution which is interpreted to grant to the colored citizens of our country what is denied the women of the land—the right to have a voice in its government."

Miss Laughlin's words were taken up and joyously seconded from every side.

After their splendid welcoming reception at the station, and a widely cheered progress thence to the mayor's office where they received their official welcome of the city, the members of the Prison Special were escorted to the St. Francis Hotel as guests at a luncheon where over six hundred of the most prominent men and women of San Francisco had gathered to greet them.

Mrs. Elinore Carlisle, Chairman of the California Branch of the National Woman's Party, presided at the luncheon. Miss Mary Winsor of Pennsylvania; Mrs. W. D. Ascoug, of New York; and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of Wash-

ington, D. C., were the principle speakers among the "Prisoners." At the speakers' table there sat with them to do honor to the women, Chancellor David Starr Jordan, president emeritus of Stanford University.

Newspaper accounts of the luncheon speak of the "tremendous rounds of applause which answered Miss Winsor's frank statement of the work of the Woman's Party." Mrs. Baker's recital of the outrageous handling to which the women pickets have been subjected during arrest was, the reports tell us, received with a storm of hisses and great indignation.

A huge mass-meeting was held that night in the Scottish Rite Auditorium, where people thronged to hear the story of the picket prisoners and remained to cheer them vociferously for their work and to pass with great enthusiasm resolutions calling upon the President and the Senate to bring this work to an immediate and successful conclusion. Thousands of dollars were pledged for the cause.

One interesting commentary on the state of San Francisco's interest in suffrage occurred the day before the Prison Special group arrived. Mayor Rolfe—who sent messages of the greatest regret that he could not personally be in the city to welcome the suffrage campaigners—left that day for Washington to attend a conference with Secretary of Labor Wilson. He carried with him a message from California women, the suffragists of the West, asking for immediate national action on the suffrage question. The Mayor received this message at "the first floating suffrage meeting," as it was called, when Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, a prominent San Francisco suffrage worker, and a group of representative women of the state accompanied the Mayor on the ferry to Oakland, where he took his train. The Mayor was much impressed with the urgency of their plea, and assured them of his heartiest cooperation, saying that he would not only deliver their message, but would add to it whatever personal influence he might have with the California members and with the President.

OGDEN, Utah, had been left off the itinerary of the Prison Special, but a brief stop there of thirty minutes enroute from San Francisco to Denver gave opportunity for a short meeting in the station.

Mrs. Lila Eccles Brimhall, of Ogden, a friend of Miss Lucy Branham, one of the "prisoners" from the special train, had arranged a very beautiful tea at the Berthanna Club to which five hundred persons had been invited. All members of the train had assumed that the stop in Ogden would be an hour and a half, and when the change in time of an hour was discovered, it was decided that Miss Lucy Branham should remain in Ogden until the next morning and rejoin the Prison Special in Denver. Miss Branham addressed the meeting at the Club for over an hour, telling the story of the picketing of the White House. At the close of her address a financial committee was arranged to secure subscriptions for the work of the National Woman's Party. Many emphatic telegrams were sent to President Wilson and resolutions were adopted which were forwarded immediately.

ON the day before the Sixty-fifth Congress adjourned the Prison Special reached Denver. The quality of their welcome there was heightened by the realization that this session of our governing body was speedily coming to an end with woman's demand for self-determination still unanswered; it was tinged by an even larger sympathy and an even greater degree of indignation on behalf of these women who had given so deeply of their strength, their goal as yet unwon.

Of the evening's mass meeting in the Broadway theatre the Denver "Post" says:

The picket story was told to an enthralled Denver audience which crowded parquet, boxes and balconies and listened

with the closest attention for more than two hours to the speeches of the accomplished ex-prisoners.

If the managers of the "prison special" had hand-picked the audience to insure representation of all classes, they could not have talked to people more to their liking. Society was there in evening gowns; business men and women were there; old-time Democrats faithful to President Wilson and all his works, were there in large numbers; Republicans were largely represented; labor was there; a group of Democratic legislators occupied a box. And when a resolution was read in which the President was most emphatically urged to make one final effort to have the federal suffrage amendment adopted immediately, every man and woman in the audience, regardless of party or class, stood up to be counted.

The resolution above referred to was one urging the necessity of an immediate special session of the new Congress to do the work which the old Congress has left undone.

The audience at Denver was very deeply impressed by the dramatization of the picket struggle, which was presented to them on the stage of the Broadway theatre. Miss Lucy Burns told this story, and as she described the picketing of the White House Miss Bertha Arnold and Mrs. Robert Walker appeared at her right hand bearing the purple, white and gold picket banners, and between them Miss Edith Ainge with an inscribed silken banner reading: "I tell you frankly, ladies and gentlemen, justice can not longer be denied in these United States," the quotation from President Wilson's speech so often used on the Picket Line. As Miss Burns reached the description of prison days, Miss Gladys Greiner and Mrs. Pauline Adams entered and stood at her left clad in the ugly and suggestive prison uniforms. This silent dramatization of her words lent great effect to Miss Burns' story.

The Denver "Times" has the following to say of the meeting:

Some who came were curious, others came to jeer, but all fell under the spell of the group of women who arrived here yesterday on the "prison special" and who spoke at the mass meeting at the Broadway theater last night. Disappointment rewarded those who had expected to see a group of militants resembling the "terrors" of the middle ages, and who expected to hear a rabid harangue, for there, seated on the platform, was a group of beautifully gowned women, many of them very pretty and all of them womanly in appearance and voice.

The women of the special represent all types of their sex. Some of them are politicians. Lavinia Dock was one of the Red Cross. Mrs. John Rogers, a white-haired, motherly woman, is the wife of one of the leading surgeons of New York. Ber-

tha Arnold, pretty Colorado Springs society girl, has just reached the voting age. Mrs. Robert Walker is the wife of an army captain, and Vida Milholland is a singer who has given up her time and art to the suffrage cause.

In their midst sat Mrs. Bertha Fowler, of Colorado Springs, state chairman of the National Woman's Party.

Very few of them spoke, but those who did were convincing. Their speeches were as different as were the women themselves. Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, with a well-developed sense of humor, taunted the Democratic Party in a subtle manner and explained the purpose of the prison special. Miss Lucy Burns, a red-haired, firm-jawed young woman who has been in jail six times in behalf of the suffrage cause, was a sharp contrast to the witty Mrs. Baker, for she was very serious. She evidently had not enjoyed her sojourn in the Washington jail.

Mrs. John Rogers told facts. She is a practical woman and her one thought was to get the Colorado people to act and to act quickly. Miss Sue White, a slender woman from Tennessee, was a bit melancholy over losing her faith in the Democratic Party and urged the audience to follow her example as soon as possible.

Miss Mary Windsor, a Quaker woman, little, thin and with a shaky voice, did not believe the traditions of her people, for sincerity rang in every word, and the audience repaid her sincerity by subscribing generously.

PRISON Special members were met at the station in Milwaukee and accompanied to a late morning mass meeting by a huge parade of welcomers, led proudly by a delegation of old veterans behind their own rifle and drum corps. Numbers of distinguished men of the city wearing the purple, white and gold, acted as ushers to the crowds who flocked to the Majestic theatre to hear the program arranged by the suffragists.

The Wisconsin "News" says that people from all parts of the state came to Milwaukee for the meeting, many cities having special delegations and reserved sections in the theatre. Also there was a large group of co-eds from the University at Madison. Mr. J. J. Handley, secretary of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, officially represented that body. The Federal Trades Council was represented by its entire executive board. For the remainder the audience was a most widely representative one.

Miss Sue White and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer were the speakers, and their every statement, however emphatic, received the most vigorous manifestations of approval and applause from the audience. Demands for an immediate session of the new Congress were sent to Washington with the endorsement of the whole of the great gathering.



Prison Special Arriving in Syracuse

Before leaving the city the "Prison Specialists," as they have been called, were the guests at a big luncheon at the Hotel Pfeister.

The stay in Milwaukee was but four hours, but it was a four hours packed to the full with ardour and heaped with generous and enthusiastic responsiveness.

THE station seemed swarming with people carrying suffrage flags and wearing suffrage ribbons at ten-thirty on the night of March 5 to meet the Prison Special when it rolled into Chicago. An impromptu welcome reception there was the only thing on the program for that night. The next day was a busy one. At noon Miss Mary Dubrow, national organizer recently active in Chicago, presided over an enormous street meeting which she had arranged for Michigan Boulevard at Congress street. Crowds flocked from all directions, and stood at interested attention for a long time, in spite of the icy breezes which were sweeping in from the lake. Mrs. Robert Walker, Miss Mary Ingham and Miss Dubrow were the speakers.

At six o'clock dinner was held for the pickets in the banquet room of the Auditorium Hotel, which was crowded for the event. Immediately following this the mass meeting in the Congress Hotel was opened by Mrs. Havemeyer, who at once won her great throng of listeners to eager friendliness. The keynote of each address of the evening, each time approached in a different way, was the demand upon President Wilson for a special session and the passage of the amendment. When Miss Mary Winsor told of the jail conditions, the privations and the sufferings of representative American women in their struggle for freedom and justice, audible sounds of "Shame!" "Shame on our government!" swept the audience. When Miss Vida Milholland sang "The Woman's Marseillaise" the entire audience rose to its feet to honor the singer and the song, and most of all the idea behind it. Several thousand dollars was raised within a few minutes through the enthusiasm of the assemblage. The resolutions calling for the passage of the amendment in time for ratification this summer were passed with resounding cheers.

IN Detroit, where the Special spent the day of March 7, the six-o'clock dinner held at the Twentieth Century Club was attended by numbers of prominent labor leaders of the state, and by many of the best known club women of Detroit and Michigan. It was a large and beautiful and most heartily encouraging affair. Later the Auditorium of the Club was overflowing to hear these "Heroines of the Wilson Siege," as the Detroit "Journal" named them, and here as elsewhere on their journey, a captivated audience responded with a will to the story which these women had to tell them.

SYRACUSE papers say "Woman's Party Gets Fine Aid in Syracuse," "The Mizpah is Crowded in One of the Most Enthusiastic Mass-meetings Ever Held in the City," "Mayor Extends City's Welcome to Suffragists; Makes Strong Plea for the Cause at Meeting at the Mizpah," "Convict Pickets Capture City," etc. They also relate that applause at the Mizpah Mass-meeting was frequent and genuine, that the women speakers were a most accomplished group and their cause a most just and worthy one.

Comments of the Press

The Anthony Amendment

THE Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution has again failed of a necessary two-thirds majority in the Congress by one vote—55 for, 29 against—and thus once again the vaunted progressiveness and true democracy of our nation is placed in a questionable light before the enlightened peoples of the world who have already recognized the justice of the cause of the gentler sex and provided for enfranchisement of woman.

Doubtless cowed by the spectre of large and widely-circulated dailies of the reactionary type demanding their vote for the opposition, just enough nays were added to those who honestly and conscientiously disapproved of the measure to effect its defeat.

The fight for woman suffrage has much in common with the fight of labor—woman suffrage meaning political emancipation for its beneficiaries, and labor's struggle tending toward economic freedom.

A blow to the suffrage movement, therefore, is like unto a blow to labor—a temporary setback. The spirit that has imbued the splendid women who have carried on the long battle for their rights will never be crushed, and the day is not far distant when no civilized people of the world will permit political bondage of any portion of its citizenship because God has willed that they be of the feminine sex.

For the present—another just cause has been temporarily offered up on the sacrificial altar of the God of Politics.—*Chattanooga Labor World, Feb. 14, 1919.*

Bending the President's Knee

NO peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that the governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and no right exists anywhere to hand people about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property."

This interpretation of self-government and consent of the government was also employed to good effect by the National Woman's Party in a skit entitled "Bending the President's Knee," and enacted at the White House gates some months ago to the utter disgust of the ossified politicians at the Capital and elsewhere.—*The New Age, England.*

Prison Special in California

THE radicals in our midst today come with proud reminders that they have known the joy of martyrdom for their cause. They wear pins suggesting prison bars. They would have had the windows of their train barred if they had been permitted. Some of them have been close to death in hunger

strikes. Some have been involved in fights in the jail and in the streets. Though they are all cultivated, intelligent women, they have not hesitated to break down conventions when they found conventions in their way. They represent the party that has produced the daring skirmishers who, in so many causes, go forward as the advance guard and blaze the trail and do the hardest work and receive the severest punishment. Some one has described them as "the younger and the more daring element." The words are not wholly accurate. All ages are represented among them. The most determined of these rebels include women whose ages vary from 60 to 80.—*John D. Barry in San Francisco Call, February 28.*

The Obstinate Senate

THE Senate has turned down the suffrage amendment once more, this time by the narrow margin of one vote.

What profit there is in making a last ditch fight, not against a given reform, but against the way in which a reform admitted to be inevitable shall be put into effect, The Journal is quite unable to discover. In common with millions of other Americans, this paper would have preferred to see suffrage grow state by state, as it has in the past. But the national amendment has been brought forward, it has the support of an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress; and what is the use of prolonging the quarrel?

The ways of the Senate have this in common with the works of Providence, that they are past finding out.—*Chicago Journal, February 11.*

Man's Equal—Woman

TODAY Jacksonville is entertaining members of the Prison Special party sent out by the National Woman's Party headquarters in the interest of the suffrage bill now before the National Congress. Jacksonville people are today learning for the first time first-hand facts concerning the treatment of these women who have given their time and their talents to their cause which is both just and reasonable.

The world is coming—has come—to suffrage. Except in the United States, which should take the van in equalization movements, woman has been recognized almost universally as man's political equal. There is no sound argument against suffrage. There is no solidly based chain of logic upon which to base opposition. Opposition to the cause of womanhood is traceable to man's asinine egoism and to that alone.

The age of democracy has come and the practice of democracy demands that woman be enfranchised. Her right is that of equal citi-

zenship. She is allowed to own property and to pay taxes. The federal government makes no distinction between men and women in the collection of the tithe on incomes. Woman's worth even in war has recently been proved to the utter satisfaction of everyone. Womanhood of the United States rose valiantly to the demand and womanhood came through the supreme test of war with colors flying.

The action of the Senate recently, in defeating the Susan B. Anthony amendment was a sad blow to democracy and the party is yet speculating on the result of this faux pas. What the outcome will be for the party remains to be seen, for democracy, as an organized political unit has sidestepped.

Yet the fact remains that, despite the "double cross" handed the women of the United States, suffrage is certain—sure—bound to result. And when it does, the United States will again be able to proclaim itself the real home of democracy, sponsor of equal rights. And not until then will this be possible.—*Jacksonville Metropolis, Jacksonville, Florida, February 19.*

Maude Younger, Lobby Chairman

MANY able and devoted women have appeared in the ranks of the Woman's Party. One is our own Miss Maude Younger who, for several years now, has been giving herself heart and soul to the cause. But long before that time she was well known for her generous efforts here in San Francisco and elsewhere in behalf of underpaid working women and of the labor cause. When it was not nearly so fashionable to stand for unions as it is now, she not only stood for them, she worked for them. Women like her helped to make the cause of women a means of extending sympathy with suffrage into sympathy with the big economic and social problems of the time.—*John D. Barry in San Francisco Call, February 28.*

Forewarned

PRESIDENT Wilson will land in Boston. Must be he had heard the Woman's Party was preparing to receive him in New York.—*Buffalo Inquirer, February 19.*

Suffs Lose Members?

"SUFFRAGISTS Lose Members," says a big headline in the Times. Sure; and those who are left should be in jail, and all the prohibitionists are either fools or hypocrites, and union agitators should be deported, and the Times is always on the right side, and the whale didn't swallow Jonah but Jonah swallowed the whale, and the Tennessee river should flow uphill instead of down.—*Chattanooga Labor World, Feb. 16, 1919.*

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Mrs. W. H. Henkle----- 10.00
Mrs. F. F. West----- 10.00
Mrs. Linetta Cooper----- 25.00
Miss F. Holbrook----- 5.00
Miss Grace Reed----- 5.00
Mrs. Thompson ----- 1.00
Miss Dorothy North----- 2.00
Miss E. J. Abeel ----- 2.00
Miss Boynton ----- 5.00

275.00

Total collected by

Branches ----- 1,654.50
Previously acknowledged in
The Suffragist ----- 76,885.17

Total collected by Branches

through March 12, 1919----- 78,539.67

Grand Total ----- 488,296.35

Deduction:

Transferred from Branch Head-
quarters to National Head-
quarters ----- 4,433.50

Grand Net Total ----- \$483,862.85

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